

## Twice-a-Week Times

Published every Tuesday and Friday by THE TIMES PRINTING &amp; PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED.

JOHN NELSON, Managing Director. SUBSCRIPTION RATE. By mail (exclusive of city) \$1.00 per annum. DISPLAY RATES.

Per inch, per month \$2.00. One cent a word an issue. No advertisement less than ten lines.

NOTE—A special rate is quoted where an advertisement is carried in both Daily and Twice-a-Week.

## THE MEMBER'S RECORD.

We have already pointed out the sharp contrast between the Liberal and Conservative policies with respect to the protection of life and property on our coast. We have shown that in this service the Conservative government in 1896 expended a meagre \$25,000 while last year the Liberal government spent more than half a million dollars. Our object in drawing this comparison was to emphasize the different conception of duty of the two parties. We could have taken the totals for twelve years as a contrast, but less than that, for we took the figures for two years because it is that period which Mr. Templeman has served as the representative of Victoria.

Of all the works undertaken by the government in that time the West Coast trail, perhaps, is the most important. The wrecks of the Valencia and the Coloma illustrated the necessity of this work. At the time the Coloma lay a helpless derelict off the coast with her hapless crew in expectation of death at any moment, the wife of the Cape Beale Lightkeeper made a heroic trip over a trail not worth the name, to Banfield for assistance. Her noble action saved precious life. It also drew attention to the urgency of adequate means of communication between points on the West Coast. It was with this need impressed upon his mind that Mr. Templeman took charge of the Marine and Fisheries Department last year. Although the department engineers had reported upon the tremendous difficulties which made the work well nigh impossible, although the British Columbia provincial government justified its neglect to take any part in the undertaking on the ground that it could not be done, Mr. Templeman insisted that it should go forward at once. Human life hung in the balance and in those premises there was no such word as "impossible" in the dictionary. Gangs of men under competent foremen were appointed, equipment was rushed to the scene and over all an experienced superintendent was set to work to take charge. Through forces almost impossible, across deep gorges and along huge bluffs the work was carried on. Several hundred bridges have been constructed and although the work is not yet complete, it is being done thoroughly and well. When finished this trail will be forty miles long. It will afford easy means of communication from Carmanah to Banfield, something heretofore impossible. The cost has been heavy, it is true, running into \$100,000 but this counts for nothing when the benefits to be derived from that trail are remembered. Not only will it facilitate lifesaving when vessels lie in distress off the coast, but in time it should prove a boon to the industrial enterprises that in the future will be established on the western part of the Island. The leader of the opposition may some day bring the question of this trail up in the House at Ottawa and describe the work as one of "criminal extravagance," just as his followers so stigmatized the appropriation for the new immigration shed at the outer docks. But the people of Victoria know better and they also know that it was this city's member who gave the order for the performance of the work and the province knows that in this enterprise he had behind him the earnest support of the other six members.

LAND DISTRICT. T. O. CASSIAR. At Duncan Rankin, of the Salvation Army, apply for permission to follow described lands: a post planted on the Skeena River, about 10 chains west, thence 20 chains east, thence 20 chains south, 40 acres.

DUNCAN RANKIN. 9th, 1908.

## SEATTLE VISITS VICTORIA

Launch Built Re- for Morris A. Davis.

ing in the harbor this was the causeway, one of the boats that ever came to the Xenial of Seattle, was quite recently, 11 feet long with 2-foot 11 inch hull is of cedar, but of selected oak. The of the latest type, not a power but also lights electricity. All the furniture, the latest, and her ructed on the Pullman company with his wife been cruising in the sea among the islands. The Xenial encountered and rode it out in fine the plunged head over in port on Saturday, home to-day. son of John A. Davis, er and miner of Butte, is killed in the Drifard, in 1892, being found of the stair. Mr. Davis is very craft and of the way self.

## FEDERLAND LED FOR \$1,000

land was on Saturday, in Esquimalt harbor gone for a survey and white crossing the bar. The arrest was of Robert Barber, who was severely injured through falling. Day through falling, the steamer at the harbor suffered a fracture and was severely damaged, from which his yet recovered. was made by Sheriff and the steamer was morning, when bonds \$1,000, the amount of the improbable that a act made, but should this case will be tried by in the Admiralty

being surveyed and if repairs are necessary that will have to be

erson, of Keating, and thour, of Sidney, re- evening from a visit

ORN. city, on the 27th inst., G. Cudlip, of 4 daugh- er, of a daughter.

RIED. On Wednesday, Sept. 3, our church, Victoria, Mr. R. Connell, Miss arper to Robert Swan

ESON—On Sept. 30th, Vancouver, Charles of Alberni, B. C., 12 of a daughter, of East, of Portland, Ireland. No cards.

DIED. San Francisco, on the 25th inst., B. Ballentine, a native of 23 years of age.

and, Oregon, on 22nd inst., Henry Shogren, Fraser, electric en- on A. B. Fraser, city, aged 33 years.

ily residence, Sidney, B. George Wainman, years, a native of Bir-

the 25th inst., at 1235 Elizabeth, wife of J. W. sr., aged 88 years, of the late Hon. of the late Hon.

money paid back to the people, and form the largest source of income to the provinces. In 1896 these subsidies amounted to \$4,235,666, and the amount now paid is \$9,032,774 per annum. The only objection that has ever been raised to this expenditure is that it is too small.

Collection of Revenue—The "public accounts" has a main sub-division under this heading. It comprises the expenditure for Customs, Dominion Lands, Post Office, Public Works, Railways and Canals and Trade and Commerce. The charges under this head in 1896 amounted to \$9,291,162, and in 1908 to \$20,727,323. The revenues increased in the intervening period from \$36,618,590 to \$96,054,505. The cost of collection was three per cent less in the latter year than in the former. Lighthouse, Coast, Ocean and River Service—The expenditure under this head in 1896 was the paltry sum of \$647,508 and 1908 it was \$2,716,763. No increase of expenditure can be more readily justified, or was more urgently called for than this. It has saved hundreds of lives and millions of dollars worth of shipping. It has made navigation of the St. Lawrence safe both by day and night.

Public Works—Expenditure in 1896, \$1,299,768, in 1908, \$3,721,326. This increase is due to the progressive policy of the government in developing and improving harbors and rivers, extending telegraph systems, constructing public buildings, etc.

Agriculture, Arts and Statistics—Expenditure in 1896, \$210,577, and in 1908, \$1,218,242. This expenditure includes the cost of experimental farms, etc. It has been of great benefit to the farmers and settlers.

Militia and Defence—Expenditure in 1896, \$1,136,713, in 1908, \$5,498,133. There has been little or no intelligent criticism of this increase. It is in the line of Empire, and when compared with the expenditure of every other nation in the world, including our sister colony of Australia, it seems small indeed.

The above items alone account for no less than \$32,206,434 of the increase of ordinary government expenditure from 1896 to 1908, leaving only some six and a half millions to make the total of the difference between the expenditure of 1896 and 1908.

We feel sure that every candid critic who pursues these figures will fully justify the government, and acquit it of the Tory charge of extravagance.

## TIMBER LIMITS. A CONTRAST.

The charge of the Conservative press that the Liberal government had given away timber limits in the great Northwest was gaily, jauntily, wantonly flung out, but like the boomerang, it returned to smite the aggressors with a vengeance.

Since 1896, when the present government attained power, it has sold only 6,546 square miles of timber limits, and it received therefor the sum of \$338,378. In addition to this sum the government receives a ground rent of \$30,000 a year and also a stumpage of 50 cents a thousand feet. The Liberal government has not given away one single acre of timber, and it never sold an acre except at public competition and to the highest bidder.

Let us go back a few years and see what the Conservatives did with timber lands when they were in power. We find such a record of legalized robbery, of damnable prostitution of power, as would make a California or Oregon land thief blush for very shame. A systematic process of looting began in 1878 and continued until 1896. During this period the Tories disposed of no less than 23,229 square miles, or 15,766,000 acres of timber limits. Of this vast area no less than 23,987 square miles, or 15,351,000 acres were given away, not one cent of bonus being paid therefor. It is pretty safe to assume, however, that the Conservatives were made by many of the grantees to the party corruption fund, but this was only another crime added to the original. The persons who received these timber limits were Conservative members of Parliament, Senators, defeated candidates, party workers, prominent supporters of the party throughout the country, and other obsequious, knee-crooking knaves who could bring their base badge of servitude and present it to the dispenser of fat things. You will not find the name of a single Liberal in the long and shameful list.

In one year alone, 1883, no less than 10,222 square miles, or 6,608,440 acres, were given to these men or supple conscience who had wiped all scruples from their souls. During this year alone the quantity of timber limits given away would make a strip three miles wide reaching from Halifax to Vancouver. It is no wonder that these political libertines wish to get into power, that they may once more gratify their unstarved avarice.

Before us lies a list of about fifty names of the beneficiaries of the Conservative timber limits policy. Let us mention a few with the acres they received: Shields, Haggart and McLaren, 100 miles. Mr. Haggart was Minister of Railways and Mr. McLaren a Senator.

J. G. H. Bergeron, M. P., 50 miles. Mr. Bergeron accompanied Mr. Borden on his western trip as expounder of purity and exhibited himself as an example thereof.

Don. D. Tisdale, Minister of Militia, 50 miles.

George H. Perley, M. P., 50 miles. Hon. W. E. Sanford, Senator, 50 miles. Dr. W. H. Montague, Minister of Agriculture, 50 miles.

Senator Muirhead, 50 miles.

Adam Brown, ex-M. P., 50 miles. But we need not prolong the list. What a fine lot of patriots and how they loved their country, loved it by the square mile, loved it in blocks of square miles; and how they yearn to show their love once more just as they did before. How they would like to batten and fatten themselves and live in idleness on the luxury of unearned things.

Let it not be forgotten that it was the Conservative Minister of Justice who held the grab-bag. Angela and ministers of grace defend us from ever again experiencing that kind of dispensation of justice!

## MR. TAYLOR'S PREDICTION.

George Taylor, Conservative whip, predicts the return of his party in the coming Dominion election by 121 to 100. To arrive at this prophecy he had to appropriate a large number of seats they will never get. Mr. Taylor is a relic of the old Conservative aggregation which, under Sir Charles Tupper, was so sadly smitten by the people of Canada in 1896. Like his former chief he is strong on election prophecies and is equally unreliable. He belongs to that little coterie surrounding Mr. Borden, which is composed of George Foster, John Haggart, Dr. Sproule, Mr. Henderson and Uriah Wilson, who do not even yet seem to realize that they were told to get out of the way of progress by the people of Canada in 1896. George Taylor, like his leader, Mr. Borden, knows the Conservative party has no prospect of winning in the coming election; if he thought it had he would not take so much pains to give the details of this great avalanche in advance. He will continue to be opposition whips for some years longer, for, as old Senator Devlin once remarked, in an outburst of picturesque rhetoric, "You can more easily tear the golden curtain of the sunset from the everlasting Laurentian hills than drive Sir Wilfrid Laurier from power."

## DISTURBING ITS BONES.

The opposition organ in this city, which is just now hard at work trying to make out some kind of a case for its political friends, Saturday morning took its little spade and attempted to exhumate the corpse of the Oriental immigration question. It publishes the motion of censure in connection with the ratification of the treaty, introduced by Mr. Borden in the recent session—a motion, by the way, which was rightly lost with a majority of fifty or thereabouts, against it. This matter was dealt with at length in Parliament and the press during the last session and the circumstances surrounding the ratification of the treaty, were fully explained. The leader of the opposition and his followers voted for the treaty in a languid sort of fashion which indicated their total indifference to the question of immigration from the Orient or trans-Pacific trade. It was only when Mr. Borden found that the subject was a burning one in British Columbia, when he thought he saw some political capital on the horizon, that he became interested and played the part of a political agitator. Why did he not move for the denunciation of the treaty? That was the test of his sincerity. It was because he did not care to do it. Nothing shows the difference between a statesman like Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a politician like Mr. Borden so strikingly as their attitude on the Oriental question, now, defunct, the bones of which the local Conservative organ is now rudely trying to disturb.

## CHINESE AND YOUNG WHITE WIFE DISAPPEAR

Lee Land's Property Sold by Sheriff—Said to Be in City.

Lee Land's property, a green grocer, and his white wife who was formerly Miss Amanda Clapton, were missing last night. The property was sold by the sheriff, and the wife was said to be in the city.

White the business was in the hands of Lee Land and was managed then by his white fiancée, the takings over the shop counter have been stated to amount to as much as \$18 per day, and sometimes considerably over that sum.

That Lee Land would return to the city last Saturday week from Vancouver with his wife and not go near the business, which is said to have been paying handsomely, and which he had owned for some considerable time, is thought to be mysterious. Meanwhile the land-lord, becoming tired of the non-appearance of the tenant and requiring the bare rent to be made good, put the matter in the hands of the sheriff, with the result that the business has been sold to W. Lee.

The parties were married by Rev. T. W. Gladstone at 620 Oswego street, on September 14th, when several friends were present. They were known to have been married last month, and who know both the Chinese and his white wife by sight, saw their return on Saturday, September 26th. They were seen on the boat on the way over and were seen to leave it and land here, but no sign of them at the place of business, where the bride and groom for months carried on a highly profitable business, has been obtained. The furniture, stock in trade and fixtures of the concern have not since been inquired about by the Chinese or his wife since their return, but were left unclaimed and to be sold by the sheriff.

## POLITICS

CANADA'S TEN PARLIAMENTS.

The Parliament of Canada, just dissolved, was elected on November 3rd, 1904, and lasted three years and ten months.

The first Parliament elected in 1867, was dissolved in 1872, four years and nine months later.

The second lasted from September, 1872, to January, 1874, one year and four months.

The third dated from February, 1874, to August, 1878, four years and five months.

The fifth from August, 1882, to January, 1887, four years and five months.

The sixth from April, 1887, to February, 1891, three years and nine months.

The seventh from March, 1891, to April, 1896, five years and ten months.

The eighth from July, 1896, to October, 1900, four years and two months.

The ninth from December, 1900, to September, 1904, three years and nine months.

The tenth from February, 1904, to August, 1908, four years and five months.

The eleventh from August, 1908, to January, 1912, four years and five months.

The twelfth from January, 1912, to July, 1916, four years and six months.

The thirteenth from July, 1916, to January, 1920, four years and six months.

The fourteenth from January, 1920, to July, 1924, four years and six months.

The fifteenth from July, 1924, to January, 1928, four years and six months.

The sixteenth from January, 1928, to July, 1932, four years and six months.

The seventeenth from July, 1932, to January, 1936, four years and six months.

The eighteenth from January, 1936, to July, 1940, four years and six months.

The nineteenth from July, 1940, to January, 1944, four years and six months.

The twentieth from January, 1944, to July, 1948, four years and six months.

The twenty-first from July, 1948, to January, 1952, four years and six months.

The twenty-second from January, 1952, to July, 1956, four years and six months.

The twenty-third from July, 1956, to January, 1960, four years and six months.

The twenty-fourth from January, 1960, to July, 1964, four years and six months.

The twenty-fifth from July, 1964, to January, 1968, four years and six months.

The twenty-sixth from January, 1968, to July, 1972, four years and six months.

The twenty-seventh from July, 1972, to January, 1976, four years and six months.

The twenty-eighth from January, 1976, to July, 1980, four years and six months.

The twenty-ninth from July, 1980, to January, 1984, four years and six months.

The thirtieth from January, 1984, to July, 1988, four years and six months.

The thirty-first from July, 1988, to January, 1992, four years and six months.

The thirty-second from January, 1992, to July, 1996, four years and six months.

The thirty-third from July, 1996, to January, 2000, four years and six months.

The thirty-fourth from January, 2000, to July, 2004, four years and six months.

The thirty-fifth from July, 2004, to January, 2008, four years and six months.

The thirty-sixth from January, 2008, to July, 2012, four years and six months.

The thirty-seventh from July, 2012, to January, 2016, four years and six months.

The thirty-eighth from January, 2016, to July, 2020, four years and six months.

## Special Sale of Duplicate Stock of Couches

All the following lines are fresh from our own factory, brand-new, but must be cleared to make room for impending alterations:

- 1 MAHOGANY FRAMED COUCH, in best green leather. Reg. value \$67.50. Special Sale, each .....\$47
- 1 QUARTERED OAK FRAMED COUCH, in best red leather. Reg. value \$52. Special Sale, each .....\$34
- 1 MAHOGANY FRAMED COUCH, in green Spanish leather. Reg. value \$65. Special Sale, each .....\$42
- 1 QUARTERED OAK FRAMED COUCH, in red Spanish leather. Reg. value \$60. Special Sale, each .....\$40
- 3 COUCHES IN PENTACOTE, at \$32.50 each. Special Sale, each .....\$21
- 1 COUCH IN PENTACOTE, at \$28. Special Sale, each .....\$19
- 1 COUCH IN PENTACOTE, at \$27.50. Special Sale, each .....\$18
- 2 COUCHES IN TAPESTRY, at \$45 each. Special Sale, each .....\$30
- 2 COUCHES IN TAPESTRY, at \$42.50 each. Special Sale, each .....\$28
- 3 COUCHES IN TAPESTRY, at \$32.50 each. Special Sale, each .....\$20
- 1 COUCH IN TAPESTRY, at \$24.50. Special Sale, each .....\$16
- 1 COUCH IN TAPESTRY, at \$23.50. Special Sale, each .....\$15
- 3 COUCHES IN TAPESTRY, at \$22.50 each. Special Sale, each .....\$14
- 9 COUCHES IN TAPESTRY, at \$21.50 each. Special Sale, each .....\$12
- 2 COUCHES IN TAPESTRY, at \$20 each. Special Sale, each .....\$12
- 3 COUCHES IN TAPESTRY, at \$19.50 each. Special Sale, each .....\$12
- 1 COUCH IN TAPESTRY, at \$19. Special Sale, each .....\$12
- 1 COUCH IN TAPESTRY, at \$18.50. Special Sale, each .....\$11
- 1 COUCH IN TAPESTRY, at \$17.50. Special Sale, each .....\$11
- 2 COUCHES IN TAPESTRY, at \$16.50. Special Sale, each .....\$10
- 3 COUCHES IN TAPESTRY, at \$15 each. Special Sale, each .....\$9
- 4 COUCHES IN TAPESTRY, at \$8.50 each. Special Sale, each .....\$5.50
- 1 PLAIN LOUNGE IN TAPESTRY, at \$10.50. Special Sale, each .....\$6.50
- 1 BED LOUNGE IN TAPESTRY, at \$25. Special Sale, each .....\$16
- 1 BED LOUNGE IN TAPESTRY, at \$22.50. Special Sale, each .....\$14
- 3 BED LOUNGES IN TAPESTRY, at \$21.50 each. Special Sale, each .....\$12
- 1 BED LOUNGE IN TAPESTRY, at \$19. Special Sale, each .....\$12
- 2 BED LOUNGES IN TAPESTRY, at \$17.50 each. Special Sale, each .....\$11
- 1 BED LOUNGE IN TAPESTRY, at \$33.50. Special Sale, each .....\$20
- 1 BED COUCH IN TAPESTRY, at \$31.50. Special Sale, each .....\$20
- 1 BED LOUNGE IN TAPESTRY, at \$30.00. Special Sale, each .....\$20
- 1 COTTAGE SOFA IN TAPESTRY, at \$20. Special Sale, each .....\$11
- 1 COTTAGE SOFA IN TAPESTRY, at \$18.50. Special Sale, each .....\$11
- 1 COTTAGE SOFA IN TAPESTRY, at \$18.50. Special Sale, each .....\$11
- 1 COTTAGE SOFA IN TAPESTRY, at \$17.50. Special Sale, each .....\$11
- Spencer's famous Box Couches, at \$35. Special Sale, each .....\$22
- Spencer's famous Box Couches, at \$30. Special Sale, each .....\$20
- Spencer's famous Box Couches, at \$31.50. Special Sale, each .....\$20
- Spencer's famous Box Couches, at \$28.50. Special Sale, each .....\$18
- Spencer's famous Box Couches, at \$26.50. Special Sale, each .....\$17

## This Special Sale Will Last Only From October 5th to October 10th, Inclusive

SEE OUR BROAD STREET WINDOWS AND THIRD FLOOR FURNITURE DEPARTMENT

## DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

## BULGARIA BREAKS WITH TURKEY

## INDEPENDENCE IS PROCLAIMED AT TIRNOVA

## Prince Ferdinand Will Back Up Action With War if Necessary.

Sofia, Oct. 5.—Bulgaria, a tributary principally, under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey to-day proclaimed independence from Turkey. This action was taken at Tirnova by Prince Ferdinand, who was elected Prince of Bulgaria in 1877. The Bulgarian cabinet was present with the Prince, having met him yesterday at the frontier and journeyed with him to Tirnova.

The party reached Tirnova last evening. Tirnova is the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Bulgaria. It was here that the ancient Kings of Bulgaria were crowned.

War Improbable. London, Oct. 5.—Turkey is not inclined towards war with Bulgaria and it is believed that she will call a conference of the powers to consider the matter of Bulgaria's presentation of independence. Indications from the other capitals of Europe are that the powers will intervene to prevent any outbreak of hostilities in the near East.

All the chancelleries of Europe are busy to-day with efforts to discover the motives which will result in the maintenance of peace. France has decided to act as mediator for the purpose of preventing war between Turkey and Bulgaria and that M. Pichon, the French minister of foreign affairs, was to-day actively engaged in continuing negotiations to this end which he began a week ago is a known fact. Great Britain also has made mediatory proposals to the government of Turkey and Bulgaria. Germany, as announced in Berlin, has associated herself with these proposals. Germany will not counsel Turkey to go to war.

The proclamation of Bulgaria has been preceded by a conflict between Bulgaria and Turkey concerning the control of the Eastern railroad in eastern Bulgaria. Bulgaria took possession of this line in September because of a strike and started to operate it with military forces. When the strike had been settled she refused to return

control to Turkey, which action led to a sharp conflict between the two states.

In spite of the peaceful endeavors of the powers concerned in this near eastern difficulty, the military forces of both Turkey and Bulgaria are preparing for eventualities. The Turkish army is stronger numerically, but the Bulgarian army is in a better condition of efficiency. That all energies are being bent towards the maintenance of peace is clear. The foreign offices of Europe are keeping the wires hot to-day in an effort to find an agreement to take the place of the treaty of Berlin, which Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria have torn up and thrown into the faces of its signatories.

The treaty had governed the situation in the near east for the past thirty years. The action of Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary is practically condemned in all official and diplomatic quarters of London but at the same time the British government is prepared to co-operate in any pacificatory steps which may be decided upon.

Another Complication. News, no less interesting than the act of Prince Ferdinand, is brought in the Vienna dispatches to the effect that Austria-Hungary has practically decided to annex the occupied provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Emperor Francis Joseph has addressed an autograph letter to the heads of all the states of these provinces. This communication is being delivered to-day. Prices on all the bourses of Europe have broken sharply on these two political developments.

U. S. Merely Looker-on. Washington, D. C., Oct. 5.—The position of the American government in regard to the acute situation in the Balkans is largely that of a looker-on. It is a situation the officials say with which the signatories to the treaty of Berlin have to deal. The United States government not being a signatory to the Berlin treaty, has no voice in complications or developments which may arise out of that convention.

German Influence at Work. Constantinople, Oct. 5.—Turkey is convinced that Austria, backed by Germany, encouraged Bulgaria to declare her independence in order to strike a blow at the Balkan ministry and compromise the new legislation. It is not known what steps Turkey will take, but the impression prevails that a European conference will be held to consider the whole question.

News in Berlin. Berlin, Oct. 5.—News was received at the Foreign Office last night that Turkey had been informed that Bulgaria was determined to proclaim her independence at Tirnova to-day.

France as Mediator. Paris, Oct. 5.—France has decided to

enact the role of mediator to prevent war between Turkey and Bulgaria.

The foreign minister already has begun a series of conferences with the other powers to reach an understanding, the purpose of which should be the maintenance of peace when the official news of Prince Ferdinand's proclamation at Tirnova arrives.

The foreign minister conferred this morning with M. Isvolsky, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, and Naum Pasha, the Turkish ambassador. This afternoon he will meet the Austro-Hungarian, British and American ambassadors, as well as the Bulgarian diplomatic representative, Mr. Stan Cof. The situation is considered most grave.

The proclamation of the independence of Bulgaria actually has been made, and it would probably be useless to attempt to induce Prince Ferdinand to withdraw it. It is known that the Bulgarian cavalry is mobilizing on the frontier and that Prince Ferdinand has determined to stick to his guns.

The diplomatic representatives of the powers generally believe that war is inevitable, and that the Bulgarian national rule in Turkey and that the Sultan would use war as a pretext for withdrawing the constitution.

A THRILLER'S THRILLS. (Kingston Whig.)

The last to appear on the scene was a "thriller" in the great and only Bowser of British Columbia, the man who played double on the Japanese immigration question, appearing to legislate against the Asiatics while acting as the counsel of a Japanese immigration company. He has practically fled from Victoria to escape the men who are after him, and will yet get his scalp.

SAME OLD BOWSER. (Hamilton Times.)

From the way Mr. Bowser, of British Columbia, talked to a Toronto audience last evening, the suspicion arises that he must be a near relative of the Mr. Bowser, of newspaper fame, whose specialty is worrying his wife and making an ass of himself.

## MOTHER AND CHILD KILLED.

Mahano's City Pa., Oct. 5.—In an automobile plunge over a twenty-five-foot embankment at Gordon yesterday, Mrs. Peter Young, 35 years of age, and her daughter Helen, aged 8 years, were killed, and her husband, Peter Young, and Peter Young, Jr., aged 6, and Chas. Clark, nephew of the dead woman, all of Ashland, sustained fractured skulls and internal injuries. Little hope is entertained for the recovery of the injured. The steering gear of the machine failed to work and caused the accident.